

The Washington Herald

Published Every Morning in the Year by
The Washington Herald Company,
425-427-429 Eleventh St. N. Washington, D. C.
J. E. Rice, President and General Manager.

Phone: Main 3300—All Departments

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER

In Washington and Vicinity:
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, \$4.80
SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, \$5.00
Daily Only, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, \$3.50

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

BRANCH OFFICES:
London, Eng.: 125 Pall Mall, S. W. 1.
Paris: Grand Hotel, No. 1 Rue Auber.
New York: 225 Fifth Ave.; Chicago: 900 Mallers
Bldg.; Los Angeles: 407 Van Nuys Bldg.

BENJAMIN & KENTNOR COMPANY,
National Advertising Representative
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1921.

A National Problem.

“THERE is no economic failure so terrible in its import, as that of a country possessing a surplus of every necessity of life, in which members willing and anxious to work are deprived of these necessities. It simply cannot be, if our moral and economic system is to survive.”

When that statement was made in opening the sessions of the unemployment conference, it at once lifted the problems to be considered far above those of localities or local conditions, and made them national. It outlined a condition not the mere concern of individual communities, but of all communities bound together in a national moral and economic whole.

Every item of the conference program, each question submitted for consideration, each report made by subcommittees has confirmed this. This scope of the meetings in each particular, has been broad, inclusive and looking not alone to the immediate, but to permanent relief and a permanent policy. There are thousands of small communities where unemployment is not at all a problem. They know of it only as they read of it. There are States in which it is not acute and not serious.

One-tenth of all the unemployed are in the one city of New York. The immediate need is to find work for 4,000,000 who want it, are willing to work that they may get for themselves the necessities of life. If this is not provided then it is a truth that our moral and economic system proves itself a failure. To try to shunt responsibility; to seek to blame the condition on strikes, on refusal of a low wage, on capital, on willful shutting down of industry, gets nowhere save to prove the failure.

The bald fact is that there are the 4,000,000 idle. That to treat this as someone's fault, or as a problem for charity, or as a local condition to be met by localities as individuals, is unworthy our Americanism and in direct contravention of our governmental and social system, and of all that is distinctly American. The one fundamental American right is to work, to be self-supporting, to have an economic chance and equal industrial opportunity. Political opportunity and economic opportunity are correlatives. Neither can long exist without the other without leading to social upheaval, or social collapse. Where either is denied property rights are in jeopardy.

Right here comes the impressive truth that wealth is a trust. It is a trust which if not fulfilled, leads to its own destruction. For this reason any basic policy for meeting unemployment and preventing it as a national or State problem rightly rests in taxation. It can be adequately met in no other way. Localities, States and the nation co-operating in a joint responsibility, must have projects of utility, beneficial and, so far as possible, productive improvements. Funds must be provided for carrying these on as employing necessity arises, so that if under way they can be expanded, or that they may be undertaken without delay.

That this is feasible has been and is being proved in many communities. Such undertakings as road building, irrigation, drainage, harbor improvements, canalizing and many others which fall in the productive class, can be held in leash or expanded. It is to the interest of all property, for its own safety and as its obligation that this be done. The Federal government, every State and all large cities should have such projects and such funds for just such emergencies as the present to provide work at a fair, living wage.

The recommendations already evident in this conference show this national character of its deliberations. It will probably advise stagger-hours for employment, which is warranted only as a last resort and under such as the present conditions. It will probably urge the States to push and expand road building; that Congress shall unlock the railroad settlement; that there shall be expansion of the Federal employment bureau co-operating with State and city free employment agencies; that every city shall have such an agency to register the unemployed, and that private citizens shall undertake improvements about their homes or other properties. With these will go industrial plant improvements, et cetera.

It is suggested, also, that manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers reduce prices. Why should prices have advanced in the last month? Certainly raw materials and labor charges can not be held responsible for this; and probably nothing would bring a greater measure of relief than reduced prices to induce broader buying. Every item in all this shows the national character of the situation and that it can be adequately met only by concerted, national, co-operative action involving every element of our economic life.

The Herald takes issue that Congress should not be appealed to in the emergency. There is much Congress can do and should do, not as a bonus, but as the opposite of a dole. If ever there was a call for real statesmanship in America, it is now to bring a wise, constructive, economic program, not a hodgepodge of favor or privilege, but a policy which will put substance under equal economic opportunity and assure a man's right to be able to support his own family in his own home.

No Hang-Over Appropriations.

AT THE close of this year there will be a dollar of money appropriated for the District of Columbia which will not be used. There will not be an authorized improvement which will not be under contract. There will be no District money in the treasury which will not be covered by definite contract. Why, any report to the con-

trary should be started, why any statement of unexpended balances should be made, is one of those mysteries which lie in men's natures.

The job of District Commissioner is not altogether a happy one. It is underpaid, very much underpaid, for the ability required. There is hardly a city of 100,000 people that does not pay as much to its chief executive officials as does this District of 450,000 people. The compensation of our Commissioners is largely in the opportunity for service to their own community. They are flooded with requests they have to deny, even, sometimes, to personal friends. They cannot shift responsibility. They have to rely, in the end, upon their own judgment as to what is best for the District.

On the other hand there are lots of rewards in a Commissioner's job. It brings authority and power which all men like, and the very great satisfaction of accomplishing important public projects. This year, following the war tieup, many delayed projects were authorized, especially in schools, without any increase in clerical force. This has delayed contracts somewhat, but all will be made and signed in time to prevent the lapse of a dollar of appropriations.

If the appropriations asked for next year are materially cut, it will be due to the workings of the economical soul of Gen. Dawes and not to any lapse on the part of the Commissioners. There has been much controversy as to the Tuberculosis Hospital. It is wrongly located. It should be on a large, outside, wooded tract wholly dissociated from the city. Also, the original buildings are badly designed for their use. But the additions authorized, will be made and they should be the last ever to be authorized on the present site.

The Herald believes that real need of the District is an increase of the number of Commissioners. There should be five instead of three. There should be the usual allocation of duties—public utilities, public works, public safety, accounting and welfare. The present Commissioners are overloaded with duties. They have their work well organized and a force of dependable, experienced assistants or they would be swamped. But there should be two more to permit a reasonable division of responsibility and more time for personal investigation, personal supervision and action.

Does income from alimony pay an excess profits tax and does the payer still get \$2,000 exemption as a married man and deduct alimony from his taxable income? The answer may give a cause for the increase of marital troubles among the over rich.

Stagger Hours for Husbands.

BRITISH feminists are rejoicing over the election of another woman member of the House of Commons. In the recent Louth by-election the independent-liberal candidate, Mrs. Thomas Winttingham, was elected to share honors with Lady Astor. The new woman member has had wide experience in public life and was at one time president of the British Women's Temperance Association. She will probably be an able assistant to Lady Astor in her fight against the liquor forces.

But the rejoicing among British feminists over Mrs. Winttingham's election seems not so much due to her advocacy of temperance reforms as to her stand on the equality of the sexes. She has announced that no man has a right to an eight-hour day while his wife is sentenced to fourteen, sixteen or eighteen hours a day in the home.

It will be interesting to see how Mrs. Winttingham works out this phase of sex equality. Will she ask labor unions to return to a longer day or will she by means of modern household inventions, try to reduce the housewives to eight hours. A vacuum cleaner, an electric range and a washing machine might put the parlor and kitchen on an eight-hour schedule, but how about the nursery? No one has yet invented a baby that can be reared by an eight-hour mother.

But American women solved this phase of sex equality long ago without electing a woman to Congress. When the American husbands secured the eight-hour day they were told to come home and take a three-hour shift at housework and baby tending. And the great majority of them obeyed.

Will the British husband be as meek about sharing his leisure with the missus? If not, the latest woman member of the House of Commons may find that her constituency will return a labor member at the next election.

It is sure some Senate that has Borah, La Follette, Hi Johnson, and Pat Harrison to say nothing of John Sharp Williams, in its happy family, and none of whom so far as known ever played golf.

Put Them Where They Belong.

The ladies, God bless 'em every one, have dragged forth, triumphantly, from the crypt of the Capitol, that sculptured, triple-headed dragonet monument, emblematic of the emancipation of "the" sex, and have placed it in the center of the dome, thus ruining the perspective of perhaps the greatest interior view in all the world. Why not let the statues be placed in Marble Hall? Nothing could add to the disfigurement of that Chamber of Horrors and the proprieties would be infinitely better observed. At present, there is but one lady among the mongrel horde of malformed, spindle-legged gentry who for one reason or another have been contributed in effigy, perhaps maliciously, by the several State governments. Father Marquette's presence takes away some of the embarrassment, but there should be female chaperone and the marble-headed dowagers would turn the trick beautifully.

The Prince of Wales on his visit to India will sail on a battleship of sufficient tonnage to carry 24,000 bottles of wine, 195,000 cigarettes, 90,000 cigars and other refreshments of a similar nature. He hopes while there to meet "Pussy Foot" Johnson and maybe have the pleasure of entertaining him.

"Emphatically," asserts the Great Commoner, "what the Democratic party needs is votes and not notes or words." "Boy, page Mr. William Ojima Bryan, the voiceless voter, now of Florida, sometime of Nebraska!"

Gen. Dawes has not yet reported on the number of times the linen is changed at the White House, or if Laddie Boy is fed on oatmeal.

When burglary insurance goes up 100 per cent in a city, it is just as well to trade somewhere else.

The real question may resolve itself into the limitation of arguments.

New York City Day by Day Impressions: by C. C. McIntyre



NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Saturday afternoon lunch hour in New York takes on the festival mood. Business comes to a full stop at noon even in the newspaper shops. Cliff dwellers flock to gilded hotels to celebrate, and the fete continues until after tea time in the late afternoon.

I visited a place where Manhattan is at its gayest at the lunch hour. The tables were filled with daintily, demi-monde, dowagers and dainty damsels.

One knew when the spender arrived by the leap of the headwater to the entrance. Palms touch lightly, and there is a saluting that is gauged by the size of the bill pressed to the palm.

Two prim ladies—perhaps school teachers from Dubuque—simulated worldliness as the all-French menu was placed before them. And still two others at a nearby table had fed the dying spark of youth with cosmetic fuel and puffed gold tipped cigarettes, waiting hopefully for someone to pay the check.

The gray marcelled dowager was fussy about her shirred eggs with chicken livers. "Not like those at Montone," she sniffed so all might hear. Young blades cried "Laddition!" after ordering corn beef and cabbage.

The majority indulge in Gotham's supreme art—showing off. A beautiful young stage star entered, flanked by jealous courtiers, who almost fought to pay the check. The obese gourmet, with ripples of fat overlapping his collar, squinted two flapping young flappers and carried the cocktails in a case camouflaged as a book.

It was easy to see that their talk would turn to fur coats, limousines and duplex apartments. For ladies must live! The light gossip of the scandal weeklies is aired. People who have only a passing acquaintance bow in the manner of old friends. It is an atmosphere redolent with cigarette and surreptitious cocktail. Sketchy and superficial—but impressively Manhattan.

There is one actor on Broadway who is not given to boasting about the part he now plays in a new performance. He takes the part of the bull ape in "Tarzan."

Society is buzzing over another one of those strange midnight slinkings in the smart set. The son of a noted banker was found unconscious just after he had left the apartment of a young and dazzling widow. He was taken to a hospital where he hovered between life and death for several days, and now on the road to recovery he refuses to give the name of the assailant.

Three similar affairs have taken place this summer, yet the police remain strangely passive. Perhaps they are too busy. Just now they are waging a fierce and relentless war on unlicensed lap dogs.

Little Irvin Berlin, who used to tickle the ivories for tossed nickels in Paul Kelly's black and white Pell and Mott street jamming of Chinatown, is soon to open his new Music Box Theater, which is just finished at the cost of a cool million. He will appear himself in the musical revue "Chuck Connors, the pearl derbied mayor of Chinatown," said several years before the great adventure "Irvin has gone up town among the swells. He's got it all along. He's got music in his soul and a great head for figures." Chuck's prophecy seems fulfilled. For Berlin is many times a millionaire—and he's only a frail, swarthy young boy.

Horoscope For Today

What the Stars Indicate

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1921.

God stars dominate today, according to astrology. Jupiter and the Sun are in benefic aspect and they should overpower the sinister influences of Saturn.

Trade and commerce should register benefit at this time when there is evidently to be a decided revival of business.

The autumn is likely to develop many unusual conditions that on the whole will be beneficial to many lines of manufacture.

Again the stars are on the President and all who represent government affairs in this country.

While the planetary influences may be stimulating to the ambitions of men in high place they will be at the same time disturbing to labor interests.

Strikes will multiply and there may be serious crises in industrial enterprises.

The moon of this date takes place just after noon and fall in the ninth house in conjunction with Jupiter.

The general condition of the country and the people should improve, if the stars are read aright. A deficiency in public revenue is again indicated and there will be continued anxiety concerning taxation.

The weather from now on may be exceedingly uncertain. Much dampness and a great deal of sickness seem to be foreshadowed.

Saturn, in sinister place today, seems to give warning of disappointing results in real estate values and a decline in share prices in more than one city.

Farmers should postpone any important transactions planned for today, the seers declare, for purchases of crops will be able to make sharp bargains while this configuration prevails.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the forecast of a year of success in business, but they should beware of entering into any flirtations.

Children born on this day probably will find life pleasant. They have the augury of prosperous days. They should be guarded in their associations with persons of opposite sex.

Boost Fire Prevention Week. Clean up rubbish. Safety first.

Many fires are caused by the careless use of gasoline, matches, open lights, stoves and cigarettes.

Start it now.

THE GERMAN PEACE INVASION



When peace between Germany and this country is finally effected, the ports of the United States will again be open to the German immigrant. Under the percentage limitation in the restriction law, approximately 13,000 Germans may be admitted monthly.

Open Court Letters to The Herald

Questions Truth of Bible.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: This is in answer to George W. Brown, who in Saturday's Herald referred me to the Bible to find truth. Truth-seekers are the students who read about other religions as well as the Bible.

Very well, let's begin at the beginning: One story of the creation is slightly different from the other. In the first the earth emerges from the waters saturated with moisture, Gen. 1:9, 10. In the second the whole face of the ground requires to be moistened, Gen. 2:6. In the first, birds and beasts are created before man, Gen. 1:20, 24, 26. In the second, man before the birds and beasts, Gen. 2:19, 2. In the first all fowls that fly are made out of water, Gen. 2:19. In the second, fowls of the air are made out of the ground, Gen. 1:19. In the first man was created in the image of God, Gen. 1:27. In the second man was made of dust, merely animated with the breath of life, only becoming as one of us (numerous gods) after eating the forbidden fruit, Gen. 2:7, Gen. 3:22. In the first man is made lord of the whole earth, Gen. 1:28. In the second man is merely placed in the Garden of Eden, "to dress it and keep it," Gen. 2:8, 15. In the first man and woman are created together, in the same way, (implied) to complete creation, then God blessed them, as Joseph's steward, God had made God said He would make a helpmeet for man, so he made every beast and fowl and brought them before Adam, who named them, but was so hard to please, he was not satisfied with giraffe, turkey, buzzard or any bird, and God made woman out of a rib, but merely as an helpmeet for man. Both stories are evidently written by different men; the first calls the creator "God," the second writer uses "Lord, God," except when the serpent is said to speak.

Now, are these stories both true? In Gen. 1:21, Abram tells his wife to lie and say she is his sister. In the next chapter, he is rewarded by the Lord with riches of every kind, Gen. 12:10. In Gen. 12:10, Joseph was commanded to fill his brother's sacks with corn and to restore every man's money into the sacks. In Gen. 43:21, 22, 23, the brothers ask who put money in the sacks. Joseph's steward tells them God gave them treasure, and that he has the money they brought. I thank Mr. Brown, but I am not a gentleman.

A TRUTH-SEEKER.

Urges Equitable Economy.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: As I understand it, "Open Court" to the Herald is open to sensible ways of settling disputes. Hence I am offering you the following:

As we are in the throes of governmental economy fostered by the newly created Budget Bureau, it is appropriate to give a closer scrutiny to that question than is given by the average newspaper reader.

Economy in the business of government is admirable when such economy is directed impartially to every item of the total expenditure, but if directed toward one special item or group of items, the admirable quality of economy loses that characteristic.

According to statistics compiled by the late Dr. E. B. Rosa, of the Bureau of Standards, the government is responsible for the only 7 per cent of the total government expenditures, the remaining 93 per cent being principally charged to the military establishments.

Then, to follow out a scheme that involves fair play to all would be necessary to save at least as much on the 93 per cent items as on the 7 per cent. Why not direct a small portion of the rays of the searchlight of economy upon this equitable proposition?

The people are well aware of the fact that the government is the only employer of nine men, three representing labor, three representing capital, and three representing the public. But the verdict of this committee is not binding. It should be made so, slowing an appeal from the discussion to a Federal court and to

the United States Supreme Court as a last resort.

Bigotry of Puritans.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: I take the liberty of opposing Mrs. Robbins' criticism of Mr. Herbert.

I also am a descendant of the Pilgrims, Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, being one of my ancestors. But I do not boast of the fact. I see no reason for advertising that my ancestors were religious fanatics. In that they were bold and God-fearing, let us praise them; but in that they were narrowminded and hypocritical, let us condemn them. Let us not deceive ourselves. The Puritans were not all that our grammar school educations would have us believe them. Archbishop Laud of England called them "Jews which had rotted out God's vineyard." Not only were they uncharitable as Mr. Herbert styles them, but they were un-democratic. John Cotton declared that "democracy is not fit government either for church or for commonwealth."

Puritan ideas were thrown aside when this nation was born, why then have we thrust upon us now? But a small percentage of the blood in America today may be traced back to the Puritans. The true American is a different creature. He is a product of all that is best in the various nations of Europe, and is it from this product that the great men of our land expect the artistic work which has been so sadly lacking in the past. Let us then not consider the Puritans as the forbears of our great American nation, but as the hardy adventurers who opened the doors for all the forces of Europe to run into this cosmopolitan melting pot.

A. G. M.

When the Nations Get Together.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: When the nations get together on a mission to agree. With a broad, unbiased spirit as to what is wrong and right. And shall understand each other in the cause of liberty. Which will make for Peace and Justice in a free and friendly light! Then rude barriers of envy, hatred, jealousy and fear. Can be broken and grim phantoms that have haunted human hearts. Through the dark, uncertain ages of this vague and doubtful sphere. Shall subside beneath the surface of the world's discarded arts. All rash discord and contention which arise from woeful aims. But corrupt the peaceful power of life's calm and simple force—Etched and woven in grand garlands round imperishable names That repeat with hope and glory of a clear and constant source.

In the long and ceaseless pilgrimage across the centuries. The deep voice of wisdom whispers, through dim chambers of the dead. With a strong and silent pleading to the passing destinies. Winding on in weary longing, groping for sane goals ahead. Shall war be a thing forever from the lack of lucid minds To discern and move in concord, as vast planets high and low. Is the earth an outlawed Eden cast adrift with dire designs. Doomed to darkness and commotion of some wild satanic night? War shall reign until some nation holds the power of control! And directs, by rule of reason, true devotions of mankind Striving, through the years together, with a calm and wistful soul. Haunted by no evil visions, such as warfare leaves behind. Joy is what makes life worth living in a cheerful peaceful war. Wrought with honest toil and effort to the betterment and mirth Of the world wherein all nations, would they pull together, may dwell in unity of purpose for the welfare of the earth.

GEORGE SANDS JOHNSON.

Scientific Notes and Comments

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1921.

Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library today, 4:45 p. m. "Philosophical Aspects of Einstein's Theory of Relativity," by Prof. Edward E. Richardson.

Washington Radio Club, American Association of Engineers' Hall, 1317 New York avenue, this evening, 8 p. m. N. Snyder, of the Bureau of Standards, will talk on receiving set tests.

ERECT MONUMENT TO FAMOUS MORGAN HORSE. A monument to the famous horse, Justin Morgan, progenitor of the famous breed of Morgan horses, which made farm animal history during the past century, is being dedicated today at the Department of Agriculture Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt.

Today is the centenary of the death of this horse whose ancestry traces in near and direct lines to Arab stock, and whose family has since included a number of famous trotters and has been popular because of the endurance, beauty and style shown by its members.

In recent years, the race became scattered and nearly extinct, but has been largely restored to its original form through the efforts of Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and his associates.

The bronze statue, which is being presented by the Morgan Horse Club, cost \$18,000, and is by Frederick H. Roth, of Englewood, N. J., one of the foremost animal sculptors of the world.

To get the type correctly, Mr. Roth studied all the literature of the breed, examined old prints, inspected modern representatives of the type, and interviewed dozens of American Morgan horse breeders. It is expected that the statue will stand as a permanent standard of the breed.

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE IN ANTARCTIC TODAY.

By Isabel M. Lewis.

Of the U. S. Naval Observatory.

Upon the 1st of October there will be a total eclipse of the sun of less than two minutes duration, invisible in the Northern Hemisphere. The path of totality passes over the Southern Pacific and Antarctic oceans, just grazing Tierra del Fuego, and also passing very close to the South Pole. There is little chance, then, that any scientific observations of this eclipse will be made, although in the past observations of eclipses have been made in polar regions by several polar expeditions.

It is a peculiarity of solar eclipses that they occur in cycles. A certain eclipse first puts in its appearance just grazing the North or South Pole. After a lapse of eighteen years and ten and one-third days there will be a recurrence of this eclipse, which will occur on the earth's surface, totality in degrees in longitude owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis in the one-third day.

This eclipse will resemble the previous ones in all its circumstances except that it will occur a little farther upon the earth and the partial phase will be a little larger. Gradually at successive returns, the increase in size and importance until it becomes a small total solar eclipse in polar regions similar to the eclipse that will occur October 1. On later appearances the eclipse will be seen farther away from the pole, and in the course of time will attain the importance of a large total eclipse visible in equatorial regions. After this, successive eclipses begin to decrease in size and importance and the opposite hemisphere of the earth finally disappears from the earth as a small grazing partial solar eclipse at the opposite pole of the earth, which is one of the tasks of the eclipse computer to be on the watch for the appearance of a new series at either pole and include the new eclipse among the predictions of the year. A solar eclipse usually occurs sixty-eight to seventy-five returns.

On the circumstances, and the total interval elapsing from its first appearance at one pole to its last appearance at the other pole is about 1,260 years.

The eclipse of October 1 will be visible in its partial phase in South America south of ten or fifteen degrees latitude, and the magnitude of the partial phase increases as the path of totality is approached. In the extreme southern part of Chile and Argentina, at Cape Horn the eclipse will be nearly total shortly after sunrise.

EDISON, FORTY YEARS AGO. MADE SNOW REMOVAL TESTS.

Thomas A. Edison built a briquetting machine forty years ago to solve the problem of snow removal in New York City. It was brought out in a forum on "Snow Removal in Cities," held under the auspices of the materials handling division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York.

The inventor, Mr. Edison, called attention to a description of this experiment in "Thomas A. Edison's Biography," by Dyer and Martin.

Quoting Mr. Edison this description said: "One time when they had a snow blockade in New York I started to build a machine with Batchelor—a big truck with a steamengine and compressor on it. We would run along the street, gathering all the snow up in front of us, pass it into the compressor, and deliver little blocks of ice behind us in the gutter, taking one-tenth the room of the snow, and not inconveniencing anybody. We could thus take the bulk of material to be handled. The preliminary experiment we made was dropped because we went into a better machine. The machine would go as fast as a horse could walk."

Mr. Edison's letter said that he still had confidence in his machine of forty years ago. "Unfortunately," the letter said, "I have not at hand the details of the machine, and the size of the compressor. The experiments were entirely successful, but we figured that we could have gotten much better results if we had used a larger compressor. I think that a complete engineer could readily figure out an efficient unit for this kind of work."

GEORGE SANDS JOHNSON.